

VI.—*Descriptions of nine new Species of African Butterflies.*  
By H. GROSE SMITH.

*Pieris gallenga.*

*Male.*—*Upperside.* Both wings pale orange-yellow; anterior wings with the costa and apex narrowly pale brown.

*Underside.* Anterior wings pale orange-yellow, with the costa and apex orange-brown; posterior wings orange-brown.

Near to *P. Spilleri*, but differs in colour, is smaller, and the anterior wings are more rounded.

Expanse  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

*Acræa machequena.*

*Male.*—*Upperside.* Anterior wings transparent, clouded with brown from the base to the end of the cell, and below it to the inner angle; posterior wings brown, a row of seven lunular black spots on the margin; beneath each lunule is a small brown spot on the margin; from the centre of the costal margin to the centre of the hind margin is an irregular row of eight distinct small black spots, within which is a cluster of six spots near the base, also distinct.

*Underside.* As above, but paler.

Female closely resembles *manandaza* of Ward, while the male is very close to *ranavalona* of Boisduval. The male and female having been taken *in copulâ*, it would appear clear that *manandaza* and *ranavalona* are also sexes of the same species. *Machequena* differs from them in the colour of the male and in size of the spots on the posterior wings, which are smaller and distinct, not confluent as in *ranavalona*, and the marginal row of spots is nearer the margin. I am not aware that *ranavalona* or *manandaza* have been taken on the mainland.

Expanse 2 inches.

*Hab.* Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

*Acræa salambo.*

*Upperside.* Semitransparent, greyish brown, the inner portion in which the spots are placed much lighter and tinged

with pink. Anterior wings with a large black spot in the middle of the cell, another at the end of the cell, beyond which, near it, is a third spot; trifid, beneath these are six spots, the three outermost in a curved band between the median nervures, the lowest being bifid. Posterior wings with the outer margins broadly dark brown, inside which is a curved band of eight black spots, and irregularly clustered towards the base is a group of twelve black spots.

*Underside.* As above, but lighter; the posterior wings darker towards the margins, but without the broad dark brown margin, tinged with pink towards the base. Abdomen black, the end segments yellowish brown. Antennæ black.

Expanse  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Congo.

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

#### *Euryphene elpinice*, Hewitson.

*Male.*—*Upperside.* Brown. Anterior wings with the costa, apex, and exterior margin broadly dark brown, a small spot in the cell near the base, another in the middle shaped like the figure 8, another at the end of the cell; a series of irregular indistinct brown markings from beyond the centre of the costa to the inner angle, confluent towards the costa; a yellowish-brown spot near the apex. Posterior wings: costa broadly brown, exterior margin and anal angle brown, a figure-of-8 spot in the cell and an indistinct submarginal band of brown linear spots.

*Underside.* Anterior wings dark purplish brown, light pinkish-brown in the cell between the spots, of which there are three, one small, near the base, a figure-of-8 spot in the middle, a smaller spot at the end of the cell, beyond which is a pink spot, and another at the apex; a submarginal row of brown spots. Posterior wings pale purplish brown, a figure-of-8 spot in the cell, and an irregular band of dark purplish brown before the middle; a submarginal row of brown linear spots.

Expanse  $2\frac{1}{3}$  inches.

*Hab.* Camaroons.

Resembles "*plautilla*" in shape, but the wings are more scalloped.

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

#### *Harma herminia*.

*Male.*—*Upperside.* Both wings light tawny brown, brighter towards the exterior margins, crossed beyond the middle by a broad dark brown band; on the anterior wings the band

tapers towards the apex and is broader towards the inner margin, sinuated slightly internally and deeply so externally; on the posterior wings the band is broader on the costal margin and tapers towards the anal angle; between the band and margins on both wings is an irregular row of brown hastate markings; the base of the anterior and the base and fold of the posterior wings broadly brown, as well as the exterior margins of both wings.

*Underside.* Both wings light tawny brown, the band less distinct, bordered internally by a brown line extending from the costa of the anterior wing to the anal angle, inside which are the usual markings, the spots in the middle and at the end of the cell on the anterior wing brown, both wings with a submarginal band of indistinct hastate spots. Nearest to *cænis* and *capella*.

*Hab.* Camaroon Mountains.

Expanse  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

*Harma haimodia.*

*Female.*—*Upperside.* Both wings light rufous from the base to beyond the middle. Anterior wings with the apical portion from the centre of the costa to the inner angle brown-black, crossed by an oblique band of six white spots, the third being small, the fourth the largest, elongated, with a small black spot in the middle, the fifth spot interrupted, and the sixth near the inner angle nearly obsolete, two white spots near the apex. Posterior wings from beyond the middle brown-black, with a submarginal irregular band of white spots, those towards the apex indistinct and smaller than the three nearest the inner angle.

*Underside.* Rufous-orange, darker towards the apex. Anterior wings with two indistinct red spots in the cell, the band of spots and two apical spots as on the upperside and apex white; a submarginal row of dull brown hastate markings. Posterior wings with the submarginal row of white spots bordered inwardly with dull brown, inside which is an indistinct row of hastate white markings, an indistinct white spot near the centre of the costa, a submarginal row of brown linear markings edged outwardly with white. Margins of both wings crenulated. Thorax and abdomen rufous.

Expanse  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Camaroons.

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

*Deudorix dinochares.*

*Male.*—*Upperside.* Copper-red. Anterior wings with costal

margin, apex, and exterior margin to the inner angle broadly dark brown. Posterior wings with one tail; the lobe grey with an orange spot; a smooth brown spot near the base on the costal margin.

*Underside.* Grey tinged with orange. Anterior wings with a spot at the end of the cell, and a submarginal band formed by reddish-brown lines edged with white, an indistinct grey line between the band and the exterior margin; the lower part of the wing towards the interior margin paler, a tuft of brown hairs midway on the interior margin. Posterior wings with three red spots near the base, that nearest the inner margin nearly obsolete, and a series of red lines bordered with white forming the usual bands; the caudal spot black crowned with yellow, lobe black.

*Female.—Upperside.* Dull blue, shading broadly into brown on the costal and exterior margins, paler in the middle of the anterior wings. Posterior wings with a black caudal spot, lobe grey.

*Underside.* Grey with red markings as in the male.

Expanse  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

#### *Deudorix dinomenes.*

*Male.—Upperside.* Copper-red, paler than in *dinockares* and more glossy. Anterior wings with a brown apex.

*Underside.* Anterior wings darker and redder than in *dinochares*, the lower portion down to the inner margin orange. Posterior wings with three basal spots larger than in *dinochares* and the lines forming the bands on both wings broader and redder; the outer portion of the posterior wings from beyond the middle irrorated with white.

*Female.—Upperside.* Dull blue, more grey than in *dinochares*, in other respects resembling it; but on the posterior wings is a marginal black spot between the caudal spot and the lobe.

*Underside.* The spots and lines redder and broader than in *dinochares*.

Both the above species approximate to *dariaves* and *diocles* of Hewitson, and in colouring resemble *Polyommatus hippothoë* and its allies.

Expanse  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

#### *Lycænesthes mahota.*

*Upperside.* Both wings orange-brown. Anterior wings

with the base, costal margin, the upper part of the cell, and the exterior margin broadly dark brown. Posterior wings with the base, the costal, exterior, and inner margins, two spots near the anal angle, and an interrupted submarginal line dark brown.

*Underside.* Both wings greyish brown, lighter in the middle, with the orange-colour showing through, crossed with several bands of white and two white submarginal lines. Posterior wings with two spots near the anal angle, both irrorated with silver, the spot furthest from the angle bordered on three sides with orange.

Expanse  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

In the collection of H. Grose Smith.

VII.—*Diagnosis of a new Species of Hesperomys from North America.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

*Hesperomys (Vesperimus) Taylora*, sp. n.

Allied and very similar in colour to *H. michiganensis*, Aud. & Bachm., but not more than about half the bulk of that species. Centre of back not darker than sides; tail indistinctly bicolor; foot-pads black, five on the fore and six on the hind feet; soles naked nearly to the heel.

Measurements of an adult male (in skin):—Head and body (c.) 53 millim.; tail 32; hind foot, without claws, 13; ear, above crown, 5·0; skull, basal length 15·0, greatest breadth 9·5; nasals, length 6·5; interorbital constriction 3·4; interparietal, length 2·0, breadth 5·0; palate, length 8·4; palatal foramen 3·6; length of molar series 2·7; basicranial axis 5·6.

*Hab.* San Diego, South Texas (*W. Taylor*).

The smallest hitherto-known North-American *Hesperomys*, and the only near ally of *H. Taylora*, is *H. michiganensis*, which has a hind foot ranging in length from 17 to 19 millim. and a skull 20 millim. in basal length.

It is with much pleasure that I connect with this interesting and diminutive animal, the smallest of its genus, the name of its discoverer, Mr. William Taylor, to whom the Natural-History Museum is indebted for many rare Rodents.